The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1843

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. 1741.

The INTERVIEW CONTINUED.

YOU are a great Joker, Captain, a very great Joker— you have jeſted with the Sword and with the Gown—you are now jeſting with the Preſs— But my Friend *C. S.* and I are in earneſt.——We have our Country at heart, and mean to inſtruct the People. —

F. As I do, never to be quiet. — I vow you the Folks.——You talk ſolemnly, and argue ſeri- but at the Bottom you are Jokers as well as I.— the Difference is, I make my Readers laugh—— don't frown, Gentlemen, —— and you laugh at Rakers.

H. A very humourous Diſtinction.——— You going to ſpeak, Mr. *F.*

F. Only to propoſe a Return to Buſineſs.——— methought took a very right Method; he ſaid, friends of the Government had a Right to ſhare in Government: I think ſo too; and, I muſt own, that how Men of the ſame Sentiments in Matters of higheſt Importance, come to differ about Trifles, and ſuffer thoſe Differences to grow into Animoſities cannot but ſee how fatal the Conſequences muſt be ſuch Diſputes.——— They hurt the Publick — diſhonour the Nation—— and—— they deſtroy Parties.—— Whereas a little Forbearance on the one ſide, and a little Patience on the other, might pre- all this.——— Bring me any Inſtance in private where ſuch a Conduct as for ſome Years we have purſuing in publick, ever ended well, and I will conſent to go on Diſputing——— till the very Pen is tired.

H. It will be a long time firſt, I can tell you.— School, I never agreed with my Playfellows; as Playwright, I fell foul of every body; —— as an Author, I fell out with my Friends;———went to the Bar that I might wrangle according to Law— and run into Politicks, to demonſtrate I could differ from myſelf.—— To weary me, Sir, would be as hard a Task as to pleaſe me.—— Be wiſe *F.* and un- take no *Herculean* Labours.

F. Thank you, Sir —— I ſhall take your Ad-

C. D. I am, for my part, very well pleaſed with *F.*'s Diſcourſe. Tho' I declared *an inveterate Ha- againſt him*, I ſee he has Knowledge enough to give this to Spleen— its true Cauſe;— and bear with me.—He knows I ſet out on *Whig* Principles, that my Patrons were faſt Friends to Freedom, and warmly attach'd to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*; and that all my View was reviving *Publick Spirit*, and excite a Jealouſy of *French* Politicks.—— If, in the Courſe of our Diſputes, I have been hurried farther than I ſhould— if in refuting their Opinions I have ſome- glanced at Perſons;— if heated by my Sufferings I have made ſome Reprizals;——— why, really, all this but natural:— And tho' I won't ſay theſe Things can be juſtified——— I muſt ſay, they ought to be ex-

C. S. Really, Sir, having ſo happy a Knack at juſti- I much wonder any Thing ſhould eſcape you. What Principles you ſet out on you beſt know, you can tell, and you ſay they were *Whig* ones; I can give then where to find Fourteen Volumes of them, ſince I ſhould become a *Whig*. —— But, good Sir, are not all Men entitled to the Favour of the Go- ment under which they live?——— You are hot for Toleration in Religion, why then do you contend for Uniformity in Politicks?—— It does not hitherto appear that *Tories*, nay that *Jacobites*, are more furious than any Government, than thoſe you call *Old*, and the World *Diſappointed Whigs*. To me, therefore, it would ſeem, that the beſt Way to gain all Parties, is to be for none.——— In Oppoſition my Friends have been leſs eager than your's; Shall they be uſed the worſe for it?

F. Well ſaid, old Boy— finely put; — What do you to this, old Bencher of *Gray's-Inn*?— O'my Life, an admirable Apology! —— I am ſure I ſpeak ſeriouſly; for as to Party, tho' my Principles allow me to write for all,— they oblige me to ſtick to none Heyday! what gravell'd, *Caleb*?— Tongue-ty'd, — Knock'd o'th' Head by Dint of Argument.—— Goodlack!— Goodlack!— That *Common Senſe* ſhould be too hard for *Craft!*

C. D. In truth, Captain, you are very impertinent. —Your Converſation, like your Paper, makes them laugh who deſpiſe you.——— Aſſurance is often entertaining— but, Captain, remember one Thing— 'tis never eſteemed. ——

H. V. Then, Sir, 'tis like Wit in a peeviſh Man.— You are grown ſo teſty of late, Brother Barriſter, that I vow there's no dealing with you.— I came here in hopes of hearing ſomewhat elſe than Debates.— Odd's- fiſh what care I for your Parties.— I am for Oppoſition without end.—— I don't care Twopence who's in at *St. James's*— or who viſits elſewhere,— ſo long as I have my Company— and the *Bear Garden* flouriſhe at *Pallmall*. ——— Plague on it— how ſoure you all look— Well, even play the Politicians, and puzzle each other.—— For my Part, I'll play with Quarter- ſtaff, and ſay not another Word.

C. D. Why, truly, that's the only Way you can be good Company. But once more to the Point. —— No Syſtem of Government can long ſubſiſt, if it entertains ſelf-deſtructive Principles.—— We are now ſettled on a Baſis of Freedom; this is expreſsly own'd by thoſe who alone are concern'd in Intereſt to oppoſe it. Having this inviting Opportunity, we ought to improve it, and extirpate every thing inconſiſtent therewith; that no handle may be left to invite Men in ſucceeding times to rear again that Structure of Tyranny which our An- ceſtors found ſo much Difficulty in throwing down. —To think of entruſting ſo glorious a Work to Men of a Perſuaſion oppoſite to that which ought to direct the Performance, is to run the Hazard not only of having it neglected, but alſo of having Obſtacles raiſed by thoſe whoſe Duty ſhould be to remove them.— From theſe—

C. S. Hold, dear Sir!— I comprehend all your Sy- ſtem perfectly.— But pray hear me in my Turn a lit- tle.—— The Tories are no ſuch Reprobates as you would make them.— They are for Freedom, for Li- berty, for Reſtraint of Power as well as you.— Beſides, you can truſt them in an Oppoſition, and concert Mea- ſures with them in Defence of Liberty.— Why then ſhould not you agree as well as them in Authority?— They agree with you now in the Main, tho' they differ about the Means.— Might they not do ſo then? Surely they might.— If you think us Enemies to the Con- ſtitution, why join with us at all? If not, why exclude us from the Adminiſtration?——— This ſeems to be a Soleciſm in Policy.— It divides the Nation to Perpe- tuity.— And tho' it comes from the Friends of Li- berty,— is narrow, ſelfiſh, and ſlaviſh.

H. V. ———Well done!— *Common Senſe* for me! ——againſt all the Craft in the World.———

C. D. Whirl your Quarterſtaff, Captain.— Theſe are Matters don't concern you.—— Reaſon is a Lady unapproach'd by Knights of your Order.—— I readily own, that we manage things pretty well with your Sort of People as they ſtand at preſent.—— But one would not ſpend one's Days with People, merely becauſe we lik'd their Company in a Stage-coach.— We are both under Reſtraints at preſent, and this keeps us cool and civil.———— But if we are ever free again, our old Paſſions would return.——— But if you would heartily renounce old Prejudices, give up unreaſonable Claims, and puſh for perfecting the Syſtem of Civil Liberty, you would then be Patriots indeed!—— But what do I talk of?— your Conduct in the Cloſe of the laſt Parliament ſhews— that the Bulk of you are Bigots, downright Bi- gots to this Day.

C. S. In regard to the Affair you mention— I went with you againſt my Friends.— I own, to me it ap- pear'd an extraordinary Caſe, and conſequently not ſub- ject to Rules.—— But ſince, I am inclin'd to think my Friends in the Right.—— If that Step had produc'd a Change, we had been undone. — It would have been a Revolution in our Government, and High-Whigs muſt have held Power for ever.— One does not always ſee the Extent or Connection of Conſequences.— Men of Parts and Penetration are ſometimes over-reach'd, as well as meaner Underſtandings. Our Eſcape was as great as the M—r's, and if you had carried that Point, thoſe in the Secret of the Motion had poſſeſs'd them- ſelves of the Adminiſtration, and as long as they agreed, might have kept us down and aggrandiz'd themſelves.— On this ſingle Conſideration I am inclin'd to treat.

C. D. So am I too. ——— This Step demonſtrated how little Confederacies in Party Broils are to be truſted to. Your Friends and yourſelf muſt excuſe me. —— Years together you had been ſaying all we expected you then to ſay.——— In ſhort, we gave credit to your Aſſertions, and you deceiv'd our Expectations.—— It made a great Diſcovery!— It ſhew'd you ſpoke againſt your Judgments, and in compliment to us ſaid what you could not ſtand to.——— Being then ſuch poor Allies in Oppoſition, you have, according to your own Rule, little Title to ſhare with us thoſe Honours which are the Fruits of Conſtitution founded on Liberty. —— It was a Criterion with a Witneſs, it ſhew'd us what Sort of Friends you are,— that is, while you hold theſe Notions.—— Renounce them, and we will run Fates together.

H. V. An excellent Concluſion.——— How much worthier Men theſe are than I?— If I fling out but half a dozen bold Aſſertions, to enliven a dull Paper, and to engage a Coffee-houſe Cry of the *Champion*, the *Champion*,— 'tis libellous, as one ſays and as t'other thinks.—— Yet theſe virtuous People would frame an Impeachment out of Patriotiſm, of what I make a Home-Paragraph for Bread,——— Well, a Name I find is ſomething!— This is the firſt time I ever ſigh'd for Reputation! In time ſure I ſhall be taken for a Pa- triot.— I do all I can!— I bluſter in one Character, —I creep in another,— To-day I am all Penetration,— To-morrow I ſee Viſions.— Night and Day am I at work for the Cauſe.— If I write in the Morning, 'tis profound Politicks,— if in the Evening, ſheer Sa- tir.— And thrice a Week.—— I ſhall ſurely be ſome- body.

C. S. Ay, ay, ſome time or other.—— Mr. *Free- man*, it grows late, we can't hear you now,— but if you'll digeſt your Thoughts about the Importance of Political Papers,— I'll give them a fair Reading.

C. D. So will I.— A War on our Hands! Storms all abroad! Peace would be a good thing at home.—— *Freeman*, I'll read your Paper.

R. F. I will endeavour to make it worthy your Read- ing, Gentlemen; I will avoid every thing perſonal.

H. V. Prodigiouſly civil!— Ill read it too,— and abuſe you perſonally in my Puffs.

R. F. Do ſo, Captain,— that's your Way of ap- proving.— Your Puffs are mere Puffs, (*Tom. C—x* has told you ſo) and to mention one in them, is the Top of your Civility,— 'tis taking all the Notice of one you can.— Gentlemen, good Night. ——

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Sept. 28. Wind S. W. Arrived the Monta- gue, Freeman, from Eaſt-India: 'Who 20 Days ago, '240 Leagues Weſt of the Lizard, parted with the 'following Ships from Eaſt-India; viz. the Duke, 'Royal Guardian, Heathcote, Princeſs Louiſa, Prince 'William, Dorrington, and the Company's Yacht, 'Capt. Stewart. The Montague ſpoke with the Ru- 'pert Man of War, Capt. Ambroſe, off Scilly, who 'had with him a Spaniſh Privateer Prize, which he 'took 40 Leagues from Uſhant. She is a ſtout Ship, 'of 26 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 204 Men. 'The Privateer fought ſome time, and at laſt boarded 'the Rupert; in which Action the Spaniſh Captain 'and a Number of his Men were kill'd. There was 'another Privateer of 16 Guns in Company, but the 'Rupert carrying away her Main-Yard and Foretop- 'ſail-Yard, ſhe made her Eſcape.'

Two more of the Indiamen are now paſſing by. Juſt arriv'd the Rupert's Prize above-mention'd, and the Willet, Griffiths, from St. Kitt's, in ſeven Weeks; 'who Yeſterday ſaw the ſeven Indiamen above-men- 'tion'd. One of the Indiamen now paſſing by, is the 'Princeſs Louiſa

Deal, Sept. 28. Wind S. W. Yeſterday after Poſt ſailed his Majeſty's Ship the Aldborough for the Nore. His Majeſty's Ship the Chatham is getting under Sail. Came down and remain, the Neptune, Talbot, the Batchelor, Woodrope, and the Good Intent, Colebarch, all for Jamaica; the New England Merchant, Knight, for St. Kitt's; the Loyal Judith, Lemon, for Carolina; and the Samuel and James, Debuke, for New England. Arrived the Hardwicke, Hallet, from Bengal; the In- dian King, Bagſett, from Barbados; and the Swift and Other Sloops, from a Cruize.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Hamburgh, the Mary, Croſs, and the [illegible] and Dorothy, Gowan, both from Carolina laſt [illegible]

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At Jamaica, the Carolina Merchant, Surry, from Carolina.

At St. Kitt's, the Milk River, Corker, from London.

At Briſtol, the Daniel and Richard, Hooper, from Petersburgh.

LONDON, September 30.

Letters of the 1ſt Inſt. from Naples ſay, that Robberies and Murder are committed there almoſt every day ſince the Publication of the King's Order for reducing the Number of Domeſticks in private Gentlemens Service.

The Pope has made Civita Vecchia a Free Port, on the ſame Footing as Ancona, and ſeveral Merchants of the chief Towns of Italy are going to ſettle there.

We hear from Tunis, by the Way of Leghorn, that the Bey has caus'd all the French Ships to be again ſeiz'd in that Port, and ſent the Crews to the Galleys.

Several Expreſſes and Trumpeters have lately been obſerv'd to paſs between the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Camps in Sileſia, and 'tis conjectur'd that there will ſoon be a Suſpenſion of Arms, the rather becauſe they write from Vienna, that freſh Preliminaries of Peace are propoſed, by virtue of which the King of Pruſſia is to keep all the Lower Sileſia.

They write from Lubec by way of Hambourg, that the Swediſh Admiral, who cruiſes on the Coaſt of Ingermania, had receiv'd Orders to attempt a Deſcent on that Coaſt.

The Felt Marſhal Lacy arriv'd at Petersbourg the 4th inſtant N. S. and went directly to Court, where the Generaliſſimo immediately introduced him to the Regent, who receiv'd him moſt graciouſly. The Great Ducheſs has ordered a Recompence of three Months Pay to all the Subaltern Officers, and the Field Officers will be gratify'd in a more particular Manner.

The Bavarians have ſeiz'd upon Kemar in Upper Auſtria, the Produce whereof brought in a conſiderable Revenue to her Hungarian Majeſty. One Corps of the Bavarian Troops is already paſs'd into Bohemia; another is expected to follow immediately, ſo that any Attempt upon Vienna is at preſent not expected.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Edward Weſton, Eſq; the Office of Writer of the London Gazette during his Life, the ſame having become void by the Death of Samuel Buckley, Eſq;

Capt. Ambroſe, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Ruper, writes word, that as he was cruizing off of Cape Machiacaca, on the 18th inſtant in the Evening, he ſaw a Sail from the Maſthead to Windward, which he chas'd all that Night and the next Day, and about eleven at Night came up with her, and after ſome Reſiſtance, (the Rupert not being able to open her lower Tier of Guns, by reaſon of there running a great Sea) took her. She is the largeſt Privateer belonging to St. Sebaſtian, called the Duke de Vendome, of 26 Carriage Guns, and 202 Men, the Captain is one Don Martin de Arreneder, a Frenchman, and moſt of her Crew of Foreign Nations; there were 19 Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh on board, who ſay they were taken out of Priſon, and forc'd by the Intendant to proceed on the Cruiſe. The Captain of the Prize and 29 Men were kill'd, and 20 ſo wounded that few of them can recover. The Rupert had but one Man kill'd, another his Hand ſhot off, and three ſlightly wounded. The Prize is a new Ship from the Stocks, of the Dimenſions of our 20 Gun Frigates, had been but three Days out of Port, and was completely fitted with a great Quantity of Small-arms, Cutlaſſes, and Pole-axes, all new. She ſails exceeding well, Capt. Ambroſe having chas'd her 218 Miles before he came up with her. Three Days before, Capt. Ambroſe chaſed another Privateer of S. Sebaſtian, called as he has been ſince inform'd) the Cormo, of 18 Guns and 200 Men, but by flinging over her Guns, Boats, Water-casks, Proviſions and Lumber, and by the Favour of a dark Night ſhe eſcap'd. Capt. Ambroſe, ranging along the Coaſt of France in his Return, met with an Iriſh Brigantine, from the Weſt Part of Ireland, laden with Wooll, and bound to Nantz, which he ſeiz'd, and has brought her, with the other Prize, into Plymouth.

On the 2d of Auguſt laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Tartar, commanded by the Hon. Capt. George Townſhend, which is ſtation'd at Carolina, ſail'd from Charles-Town in that Province, with ſeveral Merchant-ſhips, in order to convoy them ſixty Leagues into the Sea: On the 8th of that Month in the Morning, Captain Townſhend gave chace to a Sloop, which he came up with in the Evening, and after firing a few Shot at her, ſhe ſurrender'd. She prov'd to be a Spaniſh Privateer, with 60 Men on board, named the Virgin of Roſario, commanded by Don Juan Deoſcea, who had a Commiſſion from the Governor of Havannah, and had been out 14 Days, but had not taken any Prize.

The Diamond, Hoar, from Briſtol, is taken and carried into St. Sebaſtian's.

The Rebecca and Martha, Copythorne, from Cork for St. Kitt's, is loſt near St. Kitt's.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager, and the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, ſet out in the Admiralty-Barge for Graveſend, in order to imbark on board the William and Mary Yacht, which with the reſt of the Yachts are to ſail for Holland to-morrow, to wait his Majeſty's Arrival there.

The ſame Day Mr. Burnham was appointed a Cryer of the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, in the room of Mr. John Goudge, deceaſed.

Alſo the ſame Day came on at a Court of Huſtings at Guildhall the Election of a Lord-Mayor for the enſuing Year; when Sir Robert Godſchall, Knight and Alderman, and George Heathcote, Eſq; Alderman, were returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen, who, for the Peace of the City, thought proper to chuſe Sir Robert Godſchall, and he was accordingly declared duly elected.

In a few Days the Regiments encamp'd on Lexden-Heath will march into Winter Quarters.

A few Days ſince the Right Reverend Robert Lord Biſhop of Ely, went from his Palace at Ely to Cambridge, where he held a Viſitation of St. Peter's College in that Univerſity; and after amicably compoſing the Differences which had ſubſiſted for many Years in that Society, made ſeveral uſeful Orders and Regulations for the future Diſcipline and good Order of that antient Houſe; which were received with a general Satisfaction, and ſubſcribed by the Maſter and all the Fellows preſent.

Yeſterday began the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the Liberty of the Tower of London and the Precincts thereof, at the Court-houſe on Great Tower-hill, when Sir John Gonſon, the Chairman of that Seſſions, open'd the ſame with an Incomparable, Learned, and Elegant Charge to the Grand Jury.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Billo, of Briſtol, Brazier.

John Wignall, of Norwich, Grocer and Diſtiller.

		Morning		Evening	
High Water this Day at London-Bridge	}	03	08	03	23

Bank Stock 142 1-half. India 157 3-4ths. South Sea 103 1-half to 1-4th. Old Annuity Nothing done. New ditto 111. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance Nothing done. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 19 s. to 4 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 61. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank Nothing done. Equivalent 112.

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NEVER were Nervous Diſea Palsies, and Paralytick Diſorders ſo freq of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedie found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: T caſioned a Phyſician, who employ'd his Thoughts muc cerning them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir* liar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other Complaints now reigning, which after he had experien vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and alway ſurprizing Succeſs, even ſo as infallibly to cure by Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Di he permitted it to be made publick for a general Goo ſo thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments, know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuc and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, highly able to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonſtra prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoo all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Shaking, or Reſolution Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more; an though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtandin whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard ing, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that c wiſh'd for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expell rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, ſtren the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulat 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſe Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and repleniſh Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Te Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorate Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strengt the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Pe themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and ſ Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, printed Directions.

IT is extremely pleaſant to obſerve the Methods which the Scribes in the Service of the Oppoſition take to ſupport their Cauſe: They ſay that it is founded in Reaſon, and may be ſupported from Facts; they very often give us what they would have taken for Reaſons; and ſometimes they Paſſages, which have the Air of Facts. But when who are not convinced by theſe Reaſons, and who the pretended Facts they advance to be falſe, it their Duty to communicate their Sentiments to World, in order to refute the one, and detect the the Method taken to evade this is to call Names, aſſert in direct Terms, that whoever vindicates the meaſures, whoever writes in defence of the Admi-ſtration, is thereby ſtript of all Character; his Reaſons to be believ'd, or his Proofs to be regarded. For a ty of writing licentiouſly, and without Contra-, they contend; this they falſly call the *Liberty* Preſs, and if they are not indulged in it, com-of I know not what Hardſhips and Perſecutions. they wrote in defence of Truth, ſuch a Conduct ld be needleſs, and they would certainly be aſham'd make uſe of it; but as they are engag'd in the Ser-of a Faction, they muſt write what will ſerve the ds of that Faction, be it what it will. But tho' are under this unlucky Neceſſity of ſaying what is ſistent for their Maſters, rather than what they are nded of themſelves, ſure the People of *England* are r no Neceſſity of ſwallowing all the crude Stuff they ch.

That we are a divided People is but too notorious; we have been long ſo is what all the World knows; that it has greatly affected our Affairs abroad, is but melancholy Truth: And therefore we need not der that the Faction is ſo uneaſy whenever it is men-ed, yet they themſelves cannot deny it; they not acknowledge the Truth of it, but own likewiſe its conſequences; yet in order to throw the Load off emſelves, they are pleas'd to ſay that this ariſes from Conduct of the Adminiſtration, and that a Change this would put an End to our Diſputes at home, and ore our Credit abroad. But are we to take this upon r Credit? Was it ever thought equitable to make plainants Judges? No, ſurely: No People was r yet ſo weak, except ourſelves in a parallel Caſe, hin the Memory of Man; I mean in the Four laſt rs of the Queen, when exactly the ſame Things re ſaid by the ſame Sort of People, and for the very me Reaſon which induces them to talk at this Rate w; viz. becauſe they were then out of Power, and very extraordinary Purpoſes to ſerve in caſe they ld get in: If, therefore, they made an ill Uſe of their wers then, what Reaſon have we to truſt them now; if notwithſtanding all their fine Pretences of freeing e Nation from a conſuming Land War, and deliver-g the then Queen from an over-ruling Whig Miniſtry, ded in a ruinous Peace, and cutting out Schemes for eating the Proteſtant Succeſſion; why ſhould we be re them incapable of acting in like manner at this y; their Language is alike, and the Men are ſome them the ſame. Certainly it is a little too ſoon to ſt as again in this ſame Way.

From that Time to this an Oppoſition has been kept on the ſame Principles, during the Reigns of Two ngs, and under very different Adminiſtrations. If it alledged that the preſent Oppoſition is entirely on hig Principles, it may be anſwered, that it can be on no other: An Oppoſition on Whig Principles is e only Oppoſition that can divide Whigs. But while e Bulk of thoſe who form the Oppoſition are Tories, is eaſy to judge how far they act upon Whig Princi-es. Of Three Secretaries they gave Queen *Anne*, hen they were laſt in Authority, Two were in Rebel-on againſt her Succeſſor; and this too not only contrary their declar'd Opinions in Publick Aſſemblies, but to the perſonal and particular Aſſurances which they d given of their own Freewill, and in the moſt ſolemn Terms; whence we may judge of their Sincerity, and Attachment to their Principles. It is certain I ght carry this Application a great Length, and carry it very home in reſpect to thoſe who direct the reigning Faction; but I am content to let it reſt here, and only entreat the Reader to obſerve, that he has ſufficient Cauſe from hence to be upon his Guard, and to take nothing upon Truſt, unleſs he has a Mind to be deceived again by expecting the reſtoring the Affairs of *Europe* from thoſe Councils which originally confus'd it, and the humbling a certain Power from the very Men to whom it owes its Exaltation.

It muſt be own'd theſe People alledge many Things which ſeem deciſive in their Favour, but they are ſuch as they can never prove, ſuch as the very contrary of them may be made evident. For inſtance; they alledge the firſt Treaty of *Vienna* was in conſequence of our refuſing the ſole Mediation between the *Emperor* and *Spain*; whereas a direct Treaty with his Imperial Majeſty was reſolv'd on at the Court of *Madrid*, immediately on the Re-acceſſion of King *Philip* by the Death of his Son Don *Lewis*. They charge the preſent Adminiſtration with I know not what Coldneſs, Ingratitude, or Averſion to the late Emperor and the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and yet the Chiefs of the Party cannot but know, that in the Reign of the late King very extraordinary Meaſures were taken at the Court of *Vienna*, very odd Speeches were thrown out, great Countenance was given to Perſons who had departed from their Duty to his Majeſty; nay, there is a Gentleman now living, or at leaſt was very lately living at *Avignon*, who boaſted of a good Reception at that Court, tho' he pretended to have a Publick Character from a Perſon I need not name. They affect to ridicule our Naval Expeditions in conſequence of the Treaty of *Hanover*, tho' it is certain that to them we owe the diſappointing Schemes as fatal to the Peace of *Europe*, as thoſe which are now carrying on, and which, in truth, gave Pretence to theſe. In ſhort, it has been their Cuſtom to decry every Meaſure that has been taken, to explode and ridicule every Treaty that has been made, and to make a Jeſt of every Danger to which we have been expos'd, when they found it not in their Power to prevent the Means for rendering ſuch pernicious Schemes abortive from being taken, tho' this they always attempted.

They are in Raptures at the preſent State of Things, we need only read their Papers to perceive it; but does this prove their Affection to their Country? if it does, it muſt be by a Logick of their own Invention. They ſay, that this is a very nice Conjuncture. Who doubts it? But what follows from thence? Surely, that the utmoſt Caution ſhould be uſed to prevent the falling of publick Affairs into ill Hands. But how ſhall we provide againſt this, if we have not Liberty to enquire, if People are to be condemn'd unheard, if every Placeman is eſteem'd a Blunderer without Proof, every Advocate for the Adminiſtration a Blockhead, whatever his Writings ſpeak him? This is not a new Way of Proceeding, but a Way which I cannot deny to have been in uſe amongſt other free Nations, and which they cannot deny to be the true Cauſe of their being no longer free. When once a Party can ſeize the Paſſions of a People, lead them by Sounds, and cheat them with Phraſes, they are in the faireſt Way in the World of enſlaving them; their Minds are already fetter'd, and their Perſons and Properties will naturally follow, that is to ſay, muſt ſoon lie at the Will of their Maſters, but this I hope is not yet our Caſe, nor ever ſhall be.

It is a ſtrange thing to ſay, but as it is very certain, and very true, I will venture to ſay it; that ſometimes Authority is on one Side and Force on the other, in the ſame Country; and that the People may be in the Intereſt of Tyranny, while they conceive themſelves fighting againſt Tyrants. Thus, in the ancient State of *Athens*, *Piſiſtrates* by dint of Eloquence introduced a Sovereignty, firſt talk'd the People into Apprehenſions of their legal Governors, and having acquired their Confidence, executed himſelf thoſe Deſigns which he aſcrib'd to others. The ſame Scheme had like to have taken place at *Sparta*, where a pretended Patriot had Addreſs enough to raiſe the Paſſions of the Populace, and to perſuade them that they were in danger of Slavery, under a Monarchy as limited as our own. But what need we have Recourſe either to Places or Times at a great Diſtance, here at home we have ſeen the Government more than once diſtreſs'd, by thoſe who call themſelves Friends to the People, into Meaſures which had been well nigh fatal to them. After the Peace of *Ryſwick*, King *William* was conſtrain'd to reduce the Army in ſuch a Manner as gave *France* an Opportunity of making the boldeſt Puſh ſhe had ever made till then, for overturning the Liberties of *Europe*. After the Peace of *Utrecht*, the ſame wrong Step was again taken, though the Conſequences of the former Miſtake had been ſo evident as well as fatal, and this wiſe Meaſure produced a Rebellion abetted by ſome of thoſe who were concern'd *in* taking it; and that at this critical Juncture we are not *in* ſo defenceleſs a State as to tempt our Enemies to invade us, is I am ſure not to be aſcrib'd to the Oppoſition, who have been always vehement againſt ſtanding Forces, in the ſame Proportion in which they became neceſſary.

The great Point in queſtion is, *Whoſe Views are moſt for the publick Intereſt?* and, how far any Meaſures which are propoſed have a Tendency to the People's Service. The Examination of political Queſtions in this Light, by the known Laws of Argument, is that Liberty of ſpeaking and writing, which is the Birthright of a free People, and he muſt be a moſt enormous Traitor who has ſo much as a Thought of taking it away. But if ridiculing of Kings expreſſes Loyalty, if reviling Senates be maintaining the Conſtitution, if treating every Man who ſerves the State as a Rogue by Profeſſion, be the Way to procure the Nation good Servants, then the *Craftſman* may be an honeſt Man as well as a Wit; but if theſe Steps are contrary to common Senſe and to common Juſtice, then his Patron ought to take him down, and oblige him to write what his Maſters need not be aſham'd of. In the mean time, tho' he has endeavour'd to ſhift it by ſtarting new Queſtions, I muſt put him in mind of an old one, viz. Whether the Scheme he printed, about Corporations, was in order to ſhew the Expediency of altering our Conſtitution; and if he does not anſwer it, I call upon every Corporation in *Great Britain* to *take care* of their *Charters*, againſt which they have ſeen a *Quo Warranto* brought, not as in former Days by the *Crown*, but by thoſe who pretend to act for the *People*, and they beſt know how far *Silence* in *this Caſe* may ſome time or other *prejudice* their *Rights*.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from France.

Venice, Sept. 23. N. S.

'TIS obſerv'd, that the Duke of Modena, who has not Revenues enough to maintain 2000 Men, has already 8000 on foot, and deſigns to raiſe 2000 more. This has given Umbrage both to the Court of Vienna and this Republick, which is inform'd by its Emiſſaries, that there's more Foreign Specie circulating at Modena than could ever be return'd by the Trade of the Country, and that the Duke's Coffers in particular are full of it.

Hanover, Sept. 28. N. S. The Preparations for War here are greater every day than other, inſomuch that the like have never been ſeen in this Country. All the young Fellows fit to bear Arms enter into the King's Service; and none are excus'd but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary for Cultivation of the Lands, and for ſuch Handicrafts as the Publick can't diſpenſe with. By theſe Means 'tis to be hop'd we ſhall ſoon have a fine Army in the Field.

Paris, Oct. 5. N. S. One of the King's Equerrys is gone to Toulon with the King's Coaches and a great Number of Berlines, Chaiſes and Saddle-horſes, to fetch the Grand Signior's Ambaſſador and his Retinue. We hear that the Army commanded by the Marſhal de Maillebois paſs'd the Rhine on the 23d and 24th ult. over a Bridge of 89 Boats.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Sept. 28. Since my laſt arriv'd the Nancy, Tracey, from Madeira for London; the Society, Grave, from Croſwick; the Johanna Galley, Sekeving, from Amſterdam; and the Cleve Tinſhip, Rice, from London.

Pool, Sept. 28. Wind S. S. W. Sailed the Thomas, Parſons, the Jane, Shanks, and the Thomas, Lauder, all for London.

Cowes, Sept. 28. Wind S. W. Yeſterday ſail'd to Spithead the Judith, Bradſhaw, to join the Convoy for New York. Juſt now came down from Spithead the William and Mary, Hunyford, for Antigua; and the Fanny, Higginſon, for Jamaica; and wait here for a Convoy, who are to come thro' this Road.

Dover, Sept. 29. Wind S. S. W. Arrived the Good Intention, Cordiner, the Flamingo, Olliffe, and the Bladen, Adams, all from Virginia.

'All the Eaſt India Ships, with the Company's 'Yacht are arriv'd.

Deal, Sept. 22. Wind S. W. His Majeſty's Ship the Chatham and the Swift and Otter Sloops are ſail'd for the River. Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ship the Bridgwater, from

from Portſmouth; the Montague, Freeman, the Princeſs Louiſa, Pinſon, the Dorrington, Crab, the Hardwick, Hallet, the Heathcote, Cape, the Duke, Hinman, the East-India Yacht, Stewart, all from East India; the Willet, Griffiths, from St. Kitt's; the John, Spander, from Barbados; the Holland, Elgate, from Briſtol. Came down and remains with the Outward-bound, the Auguſt, Blackbon, for Jamaica. Juſt arriv'd a Man of War and two Ships from East India.

Gravesend, Sept 29. Paſs'd by the Three Brothers, Tatnal, from Norway.

Arrived

At Jamaica, the Ann, Crump, from New England.

At Madeira, the Vernon, Redmond, and the Neptune, Brappell, from London.

At Leghorn, the Eagle, Milligen, from London, and the Tito, Pike, from Newfoundland.

At Dublin, the Union, Smith, from Barbados; the Palm-tree, Robertſon, from Philadelphia; the Ramonda, Power, from New York; the Santry, Codd, from Petersburg; the Martha, Purchaſs, from London; the Richard and Mary, Sequin, and the Mary, Routh, from Bourdeaux; the Mary Ann, Monſtrall, from Rouen; the Antigua Packet, Olliver, from Antigua.

At Cork, the Providence, Robins, and the Ellinor, Davy, from Barbados; the Induſtry, Veering, the Mary and Janetta, ONeal, the Albion, Butler, and the Duke of Berwick, Baſſett, from Liſbon; the Hope, Bible, from Genoa; the Friendſhip, Daaon, from Philadelphia.

In the River, the Ellis, Francis, from Falmouth.

LONDON, October 1.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, Sept. 21. *O.S.*

'The Daniſh Troops have paſs'd the Elbe and will 'arrive at their Camp Tomorrow, when his Majeſty 'will go to Hameln to review the other Part of the Ha'noverians and the Heſſians. We don't ſeem to be 'under any Apprehenſions of the French coming near 'us at preſent, tho' they have paſt the Rhine; and if 'they do venture this Way, I believe we ſhall be able 'to make them repent it: Mean time as M. Buſſy con'tinues here, it is not probable that they have any ſuch 'Deſign. My Lord Crawford is here, but not able to 'ſtir without his Crutches. His Leg, I fear, will ne'ver be well, but he is full of Spirits, and has a healthy 'Countenance.

The Seahorſe Man of War return'd to Kingſton in Jamaica the 1ſt of July from St. Jago de Cuba, where he had been to exchange Priſoners, and brings Advice, that the following Ships were taken by the Spaniards and brought into that Port, viz.

The William, Ennis, the George and Henry, Harvey, both from Philadelphia; the Diſpatch, Lewen, the Succeſs, Cuckman, and the Fortune, Wood, all three from Boſton; the Elizabeth, Garriſon, from New York, and the Union, Thomas, from ditto; all bound for Jamaica.

The Providence, Corbin, from Philadelphia, was alſo taken, but retaken afterwards.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, Sept. 18. *N. S. by the Nancy, Capt. Tracy, arriv'd at Falmouth the* 28*th.*

'His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Succeſs, of 20 'Guns, Capt. Thompſon, from Plymouth, bound to 'New-England, arrived here the 2d inſt. and brought 'in with him a French Ship of between 3 and 400 'Tons, 20 Guns, and 50 Men, call'd La Grand Ju'ſtice, deeply loaden with Sugar, Cochineal, Cocoa, '180000 Dollars, and 60 Bars of Gold and Silver, 'which in all probability will turn out a good Prize. 'The Second Captain's Journal was found, and it gives 'an Account of the Ship's loading at the Havanah. 'There were ſeveral Things on board for Women's 'Apparel, which are very valuable; the Caſes they 'were in were directed to Don Blaſs, by which 'tis 'thought his Treaſure is aboard. They ſaid they 'came from Cape Francois, but could ſhew no Clear'ance from thence; however they at length declared 'Part of the Cargo was Spaniards Property. The Succeſs ſail'd the 10th current with the Prize for Boſton.'

The 12th of September the Ann Brigantine, lately commanded by George Clerk of Boſton, arriv'd at Bearhaven. The Cabbin-Boy of 15 Years old, a Native of Bantry, diſcovered the Crew had murder'd the Commander, the 23d of Auguſt, about 35 Leagues to Weſtward of the Weſtern Iſlands. On the Mate's being ſecur'd the Crew ran away; five have been ſince taken by Samuel Hutchenſon, Eſq; All the Gentlemen in the Country ſpare no Pains in attempting to ſecure the others concern'd in ſo villainous a Wickedneſs. Don't hear of any Imbezzlement of the Cargo, except a few Casks of Wine. The Sailors acknowledge they wanted for no one Thing, but intended to have ſold her to the Spaniards.

The 12th of this Month is the Day fix'd for his Majeſty's Departure from Hanover, on his Return to his Britiſh Dominions.

His Majeſty's Yachts ſail'd Yeſterday for Holland, and, the Wind proving fair, 'tis thought they have arrived there by this Time.

Yeſterday Mr. Alderman Willimot, and William Smith, Eſq; were ſworn in at the Exchequer Bar, Weſtminſter, before Mr. Baron Reynolds, as Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middleſex, with the uſual Formality. After which they had a magnificent Entertainment at Haberdaſhers-Hall.

On Monday Se'nnight Mr. Ball of Weſton-Underwood in Bucks, was robb'd in Hackleton Lane near Northampton of upwards of 135 l. by a ſingle Highwayman mounted on a Grey Gelding, who had on a white Frize Coat, a red Waiſtcoat, and a black Cap; and we hear he intends to ſue the County.

Mr. Wilſon, of the oldeſt Lottery-office, Charing-croſs, having ſecur'd by his Subſcription a large Quantity of Tickets in the preſent Lottery, is thereby enabled to ſupply the Town with them on the moſt reaſonable Terms, either in Parcels or ſingle ones. His Method of dividing Tickets into Shares, ſo advantageous for ſmall Adventurers, having been attended in all Lotteries paſt with ſurpriſing Succeſs to the Purchaſers, occaſions every Day more than other a univerſal Demand for them. As this Lottery conſiſts of 10000 Tickets leſs than any former one ſince the Year 1713, beſides ſeventeen capital Prizes more than were in the laſt, all of them from 5000 l. to 500 l. each, it is more than probable Tickets will be much dearer before the Drawing, which the Act of Parliament directs ſhall begin ſooner this Year than the laſt.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 37	03 05

Bank Stock Books ſhut. India 157 1-half. South Sea 104 1-4th to 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity, ſhut. New ditto 111 to 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance, ſhut. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. to 1 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank ſhut. Equivalent 112.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the* 13*th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

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DEſerted the 15th of July laſt from [illegible] Majeſty's own Regiment of Dragoons, commanded [illegible] Lieutenant-General Honywood, and from the General [illegible] Troop, now quarter'd at Rumford in Eſſex;

JOHN TAYLER,

A fair complexion'd thin Man, about five Feet eleven [illegible] high, born at Rochſdale in the County of Lancaſter, by T[illegible] Cloth Weaver. If the ſaid Deſerter will return to his [illegible] ters on or before the 30th of October next, he will be par[illegible] otherwiſe whoever ſhall apprehend him, and ſecure him [illegible] County Gaol, and give Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid Troop at Rumford, or to Mr. Adair [illegible] Mall, ſhall receive Two Guineas Reward, over and [illegible] what is allow'd by Act of Parliament.

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An EPISTLE to the Right Honour[illegible]
Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.
—*Quæ cenſet Amiculus ut ſi*
Cæcus iter monſtrare velit— Hor.
'What ſudden Changes our Reſolves betray!
'To-morrow is a Satire on To-day,
'And ſhews its Weakneſs.—
Verſes to the Author of this Epiſt[illegible]

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